

The Times-Democrat.

VOL. XIII. NO. 13.

LIMA, OHIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1896.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

APPEAL TO VOTERS

Democrats Advised to Be on Guard at Polls.

WARNING AGAINST MONEY.

Bryan Continues His Wonderful Campaign in and about Chicago. Reception to Mrs. Bryan. Other Points.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The following press was issued from the Democratic congressional committee headquarters to the voters of the United States:

In the preliminary battle of the people against the plutocracy the people have already won. In spite of an immense outpouring of money so large that the world stands appalled at its magnitude, today a large majority of people of the United States are in revolt against the merciless gold standard and the domination of the money trust. The people are not only not going to be deceived by a syndicated wealth of gold and America, interested in saving or preventing legislation, and in rolling the execution of the laws of the land. All that is necessary to secure the registering of the people's vote is to see that every voter comes to the polls and casts an unpurchased vote. Many of the millions collected by the syndicates have been reserved for election day.

At every point, the last resort of money is to buy the ballot of the voter by purchasing his absence from the polls, or to coerce his vote by intimidation. To prevent this is possible every patriot will do his duty. Every man must go to the polls early in the morning of election day, cast his ballot and remain there until the polls close and the result is announced. Care that every voter gets to the polls and casts his vote. Note down the names of every absent voter. Let it be known that the citizen fails to vote, unless prevented by some illness, has either been purchased by the money of the plutocrats, or is otherwise unworthy to be called a citizen. All signs indicating the overwhelming triumph of the money, and to no organizations is more due than to the clubs, the people's organizations, created for selfish purposes and battling for liberties of the people as in the case of their founder, the illustrations of the declaration of independence.

James J. Jones, chairman National Democratic committee; Charles Faulkner, chairman Democratic national committee.

Mr. Bryan Is Active.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—After a hard day's fighting William J. Bryan returned to Chicago, arriving at the Western railroad station at 7:15 p.m.

A crowd of several hundred people gathered at the depot and cheered lustily as he left his car.

Bryan had dined before reaching Chicago and was met at the train by a reception committee which was waiting for him at the city. He entered a carriage at the station and was driven directly to the hall at which he made his first address.

A nominee made eight speeches on North and Northwest sides. At meeting he was enthusiastically received by large crowds.

A first of a series of nine speeches delivered by Mr. Bryan at night at the Clifton house, Bradley and No. 1000. Mr. Bryan was greeted with a salute of 10,000 people packed in the hall and on the sidewalks.

He was admitted on all sides to the large building. Twenty little children in white sang the "Red, White and Blue," at the conclusion of one of their number carried an immense bouquet to Mr. Bryan.

Bryan, after thanking the people for their cordial welcome, spoke as follows:

"When I see you cheering and giving lessons to your approval—when I see you cheering these remarks about mal independence, and when I recall the early history of the Polish people, I can imagine that in each of lives again the spirit of Kosciuszko that the love of liberty and freedom, which you manifest will be the guarantee that in this campaign will not vote to submit the destiny of the American people to the domination of foreign influences.

"You will be called upon, in connection with other Americans to decide next Tuesday what shall be the policy of this nation. You have heard arguments, you have asked the question, and as if events were coming to our aid in this great currency struggle, you have only in the evening papers how money is in New York, where they tell us there is enough and to spare. The telegraph brings us news from New York that money there is so scarce that they are charging all the money from 50 per cent. up to 100 per cent. for it, and yet, in spite of this, in spite of the embargo, which this scarcity presents to business men of New York and the rest of the country, the money lenders can profit by their high rates of interest, will make affidavit that this

is the best system of finance that was ever conceived—for them.

"You need not be surprised if the holders of great funds of money are willing to endorse the gold standard when the gold standard makes more frequent the extreme cases—these panics—these embarrassments, which are the opportunity for the man who has the ready money and the willingness to take advantage of the necessities of his neighbor. My friends, I want you to understand that all of these things bear witness to the statement which I truthfully make, that there is not money enough in this country to do the business of the country, and that before there can be relief from the financial conditions as they now exist there must be a larger amount of standard money in this country.

"If you ask these gold standard financiers what the chances are of the election they will tell you that the Republican party is absolutely certain to win. You ask them what is the reason for the panic on Wall street and they will tell you that it is the agitation of the silver question and the fear that silver will triumph. Whenever they want to excuse a panic they always excuse it on the ground that it is the fear of silver, and whenever they get to talking to you about the prospects of the future they will tell you that there is no danger at all of silver ever triumphing, that gold is absolutely sure. Now, my friends, why did not those people down in New York, instead of getting excited, why did not they go to Republican headquarters and find that it was absolutely certain that McKinley would be elected and the gold standard would be preserved? But, in spite of all that, here is a panic—there is a scarcity, and the only explanation that they can give you is that it is the silver agitation.

"My friends, it is not silver agitation that makes money scarce, it is the scarcity of money that makes silver agitation in this country. According to our financial system we have a volume of standard money so small that a few men can corner it, and if it goes into hiding, then there is an immediate panic.

"My friends, I want the business men of Chicago and of Illinois and of the United States to know that these men who stand behind the gold standard are the very men who, in the extremities of this nation profit by the distress which their financial policy brings to the great mass of the people, and I want these business men to decide for themselves whether they want to put themselves at the mercy of these men who profit in the stringency and by the embarrassment which their policy brings. I want to impress upon the minds of those present that this stringency in the money market, this rise in the rate of interest, not only here but in London and in Germany and the bank of France, all testify that the nations are grabbing for the little gold that there is, and that instead of relieving the panics or bringing confidence, the declaration of our nation in favor of the gold standard will simply make money scarcer and times harder and prices lower, and, my friends, it will declare for gold unless on next Tuesday you cast your ballots for the restoration of the money of the constitution.

Mrs. Bryan's Reception.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—The Clifton House, where William J. Bryan received the news of his nomination by the Chicago convention, was where Mrs. Bryan received the women of Chicago.

Despite the rain and mud prevailing for hours beforehand the spacious corridors and rotunda of the hotel were filled with the fair sex long in advance of the hour set for the reception, and the crowds stretched out Monroe street and Wabash avenue before Mrs. Bryan arrived. The reception was scheduled to begin at 7:30 and last till 9, but it was late when the Bryans arrived from the day's trip through northern Illinois and it was necessary to prolong the reception beyond the appointed hour to give all an opportunity to shake the hand of the wife of the triple nominee.

Mrs. Bryan proved herself an adept at handshaking, passing the visitors along at an average of 30 to the minute. For each person she had a most winning smile as well as a friendly word or two and a warm, firm grasp of the hand. When it was all over she showed much less evidence of fatigue than the friends who assisted her.

Mrs. Bryan was simply but beautifully gowned in black silk crepon trimmed with white chiffon. In her left hand she held a large bouquet of violets.

Edgerton Roasts Watson.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Mr. Edgerton said: "I never saw Mr. Watson's letter of acceptance until Monday last, when Senator Butler called me up to his house and read it to me. I was very much surprised that a man of Mr. Watson's standing should make such an insinuation when he had not a scintilla of evidence to back it up."

The Children Will Die.

Winchester, O., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Vernon Callahan gave her two children morphine and took a dose herself with suicidal intent. She will recover, but the children will die.

Missionary Council Closes.

Cincinnati, Oct. 30.—The missionary council of the Episcopal church closed. The Woman's Auxillary held its 25th anniversary.

CONVICTED OF MURDER

Joseph Aubert Is Sentenced to Life in Paris.

YOUNG STAMP COLLECTOR.

Another Chapter in the Famous Trunk Case From France—Marguerite Dubois Gets Three Years as an Accomplice.

Paris, Oct. 30.—Joseph Aubert and Marguerite Dubois, his mistress, after having been convicted of murdering Emile Delahoff, the young stamp collector, whose body was found in a packing case at Couville in May last, were sentenced. Aubert was condemned to penal servitude for life, and Marguerite Dubois was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The trial was known as the "Couville mystery," and has filled many columns of the French newspapers.

One evening in May last a man and a woman coming from Paris got off at Couville, a place of about 400 inhabitants, on the Western railroad. The travelers left a packing case in the baggage room with a trunk.

This baggage remained at the station all the next day and the railroad employees noticed a sickening smell coming up from the case. The station master ordered the box to be opened and found the body of the young man. The man and woman were arrested.

No difficulty was found in establishing the identity of the corpse. It was that of Julien Emile Delahoff, formerly living with his father, a well-to-do brickmaker, in Paris.

The trunk contained the man's clothes. It developed that young Delahoff was a stamp collector and had valuable collections, which was the cause of his death.

He wanted to sell his collection and the male prisoner, Aubert, had several meetings with him. Aubert made an appointment with young Delahoff at his residence. The same evening, May 14, Delahoff, Sr., received a telegram, apparently signed by the son, announcing that he had sold his collection of postage stamps and was leaving for Chicago.

The murderer exhibited extraordinary nerve, but finally broke down and admitted killing young Delahoff. It was proven that he had taken the stamps. Aubert had been disappointed in literary aspirations and turned to crime.

THE WINNER TRAGEDY.

The Father in Jail—Mrs. Winner's History in Ohio.

Richmond, Mo., Oct. 30.—Interesting developments have come to light in the murder case of Mrs. Jessie Winner and her two children, but nothing conclusive enough to fasten the crime upon any one.

The father, who is in jail accused of dispatching his family, claims to have stepped away from home on the night of the murder and that he was in the company of Maggie Catron, whose presence in the Winner household had previously made trouble between Winner and his wife.

A rumor connecting the two with the murder is afloat, but nothing positive has been adduced to substantiate it, though the woman has also been taken into custody. Footprints of a man and a woman and of a horse with three shoes, and tracks of buggy wheels have been discovered near the scene of the crime. Such a horse was missing on the night of the murder from a stable near where old Winner claims to have stayed.

Mrs. Winner was a divorcee and came from Paulding county, O. Her first husband's name was Jacob Riser and her second marriage was the sequel to an elopement. It is rumored that Riser was seen in Richmond a few days ago, but confirmation of the story is unobtainable.

UXORICIDE SUSPECTED.

Detectives Believe Mr. Charles O. Kaiser Murdered His Wife.

Norristown, Pa., Oct. 30.—Coroner Kurtz visited the scene of the Kaiser tragedy, where Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Kaiser, Jr., were (according to the husband's story) held up by two highwaymen and Mrs. Kaiser murdered and her husband shot through the left arm.

The coroner found Mrs. Kaiser's gold watch hidden under a stone and the revolver along a nearby fence. Her purse, containing \$40, was found in the carriage in which the couple were riding when the alleged hold-up occurred.

Kaiser is being guarded in his room by two detectives. There is an insurance policy for \$5,000 upon Mrs. Kaiser's life. It is known that Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser were jealous of each other, but on the husband's part, it is said, there was absolutely no cause.

Heavy Damage Suit.

Cincinnati, Oct. 30.—Lewis C. Drankamp, of this city, filed two suits in the United States court at Indianapolis against the Tiro Nail Manufacturers association, one suit for injunction and equitable relief; another suit to recover \$300,000 damages. He alleges that the Wire Nail association has subsidized all manufacturers of wire nail machines not to sell machines to non-members of the association, and that in consequence of this subsidy the

Woolley foundry and machine works of Andersonville, Ind., repudiated a contract with him to sell him forty machines. The petition says the Manufacturers' association by this combination and an enormous advance in the price of nails, have netted over \$6,000,000 profit in one year.

Noted Murder Case Nollied.

New Haven, Oct. 30.—By an act of the Connecticut authorities one of the most notorious murder cases in the history of the state was taken from the courts after a lapse of 17 years. States Attorney Williams entered a nolle in the case of the Rev. Herbert H. Hayden, who in 1879 was tried for the alleged murder of Mary Stannard. The jury stood 12 to 1 for acquittal. Since that time the clergyman has been under bonds of \$1,000.

Held For Murder.

Leadville, Colo., Oct. 30.—The grand jury has reported indictments against John Gerry, John Mullen, Evan Costley and John Brennan, striking miners, charging them with the murder of Fireman Jerry O'Keefe, in the Coronado riot. The court refused to release the prisoners on bail.

Killed by a Cyclone.

Cuthrie, O. T., Oct. 30.—A cyclone struck Mitchell Postoffice, 20 miles east of here, and swept away farm houses for miles. Postmaster Mullen and wife are known to have been killed and many others are reported dead. Rescuing parties with coffins have been sent out from here.

Officers Elected.

Milwaukee, Oct. 30.—The National Household Economics association has elected officers as follows: President, Dr. Mary Green, Charlotte, Mich.; recording secretary, Mrs. Marguerite Phillip, Charlotte, Mich.; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen F. Marshall, Chicago.

Indicted For Murder.

Boston, Oct. 30.—The grand jury in the United States court indicted Thomas Bram, first mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, for the murder of Captain Thomas Nash and Second Mate Hamburg on board the Herbert Fuller, near Halifax, N. S., last July.

An Editor Honored.

Paris, Oct. 30.—At the session of the chamber of deputies M. Gustave Isambert, editor-in-chief of The Republique Francaise, a member of the Republican union and deputy from the Chateau Dun district, was elected president of the chamber.

Fire Island Not Chosen.

New York, Oct. 30.—The bids of \$20,000 made a few days ago for Fire Island and the buildings upon it has been refused. The island and its buildings cost the city \$229,000 in 1892 when it was bought for a cholera quarantine station.

Tired of Life.

Indianapolis, Oct. 30.—Mrs. Mary White, a mysterious person who came here recently from Chicago, suicided because, as she said, her husband was a drunkard and her child was dead.

Death Was Preferable.

Kent, O., Oct. 30.—Joseph Hallock of Rootstown suicided by jumping into a cistern. A few weeks ago he had one of his feet mangled, and the fear that it would have to be amputated caused despondency.

Fatal Accident to a Miner.

Jacksonville, O., Oct. 30.—Slate fell on Andrew Laysack, a miner, crushing him to death.

Harrison Starts Out.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 30.—General Harrison started on his speaking tour through eastern Indiana today.

Weather Indications.

For West Virginia—Generally cloudy and probably showers; brisk to high southeasterly winds; cooler.

For Indiana—Threatening weather and rain; severe thunderstorms; southerly, shifting to easterly winds; cooler.

Turf Winners.

At Cincinnati—Lucretia, Lucy Lee, Edgewater, Argentina, Timemaker.

At Detroit—Downing, Dominico, Lord Zeni, Gil Fordham, Lauretta B.

At New York—Dulando, Billini, Silverbrook, Woodburn, Cassette, The Swain.

High Priced Tea.

It is the pickings of the first tips of the blossoms. The greatest care must be taken in the picking, and nothing but the bright, golden hued tip taken off the blossoms. All the picking of this grade is carefully done by hand. The process of drying these tips is as delicate as the picking. The annual output is 12,000 pounds, valued at \$2,100,000. But five pounds of this tea have ever been known to have reached the United States, excepting a few pounds placed on exhibition at the World's fair. A rich lady residing at New York wrote to Mr. Marr, the agent of the Ceylon tea growers for America at Chicago, and asked him to try and procure for her, if possible, five pounds of this remarkable and expensive tea. Mr. Marr was successful in securing six pounds of the precious article. The New York lady gave a check for \$1,000 for her five pounds.—New York Letter.

A new moon falling between 10 a. m. and 12 m. in summer means very showery weather.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Govt Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Saddleback Lodge Light.

This is one of the wildest and blackest of light stations of that savage region, and, according to a story told there, it was once the scene of a remarkably plucky adherence to duty on the part of a 15-year-old boy. He was the son of the keeper, and on this occasion was left alone in the tower while his father went ashore for provisions in their only boat. Before the latter could return a violent storm arose, and for the next three weeks there was no time in which the keeper's boat could have lived for a moment in the wild seas that raged about the lonely rock. Still the light was kept burning by that 15-year-old boy, who had little to eat and but scant time to sleep. Night after night for three weeks his steady gleam shone through the blackness of the pitiless storm and gladdened the father's straining eyes. When the ordeal was ended, the boy was so weak from exhaustion as to be barely able to speak. At the same time there was no prouder father nor happier young light keeper on the Maine coast than those who met on the storm swept ledge of Saddleback that day.—Kirk Munroe in Scribner's.

says the old saw. If you had to meet the former to-morrow, how would your wife meet the latter for the rest of her days? There's another thing that's sure, too; The protection of life assurance. If you die, your family are protected; if you live, you are helping to make provision for your own old age—that is if your assurance is in the Equitable.


Write and secure illustration of results to living policy holders whose policies are maturing to-day.

R. W. WALLACE & CO.,

General Agents.

ROOM 6, HOLMES BLOCK, LIMA, OHIO

DRINK THE GREAT HYGIENIC WHOLE SOME



DELICIOUS KNEIPP MALT COFFEE SOLD BY GROCERS INVIGORATING AND ECONOMICAL.

DRINK KNEIPP MALT COFFEE FOR YOUR HEALTH!

12 CENTS PER POUND.

Kneipp Malt Coffee is a wholesome beverage for young and old, strong and weak; a complete substitute for as well as a splendid addition to any grade of coffee.

For sale by the following well known grocers:

Thos. Postfield & Son, 318 N. Main.	S. Spillacy, 814 South Main.
Thos. Koch, 337 N. Main.	A. J. Sullivan, 140 North Main.
D. S. Irwin, 61 Public Square.	T. F. Jones, 701 South Main.
John Wheeler, 113 West Market.	F. A. Holland, 148 North Main.
Watson & Co., 208 North Main.	J. W. Shanklin, 800 North Main.
F. F. Lawlor, 113 East Wayne.	F. M. Lockhead, 500 St. Johns.
J. M. Arndt, 515 North Main.	Reeman & Co., 341 North Main.
W. B. Stump, 800 North Main.	Austin & Douglas, 411 and 413 West Spring.
C. A. Phillips, 421 East Market.	The Enterprise Grocery Co., East Market.
G. Stump, Pine and North.	H. L. Warren, 618 West North.
W. F. Whitney, 325 South Pine.	W. Watt, 910 West High.
E. B. Curry, 445 South Pine.	
J. T. Riekenour, 917 West High.	
G. W. Spencer, 817 West North.	
J. A. Crosson & Co., 112 East Market.	
J. A. Hall, 201 South Main.	

WHOLESALE.

Moore Bros. | The J. M. Seale Co.

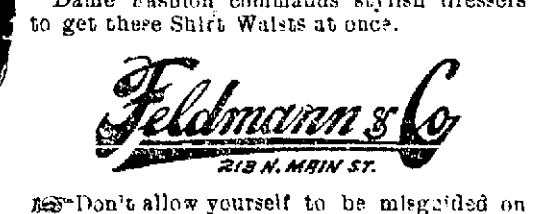
NEW

Shirt Waists

JUST RECEIVED!

Choice Silk Shirt Waists.
Novelty Plaid Shirt Waists.
Neat Flannel Shirt Waists.
Dressy Cashmere Shirt Waists.

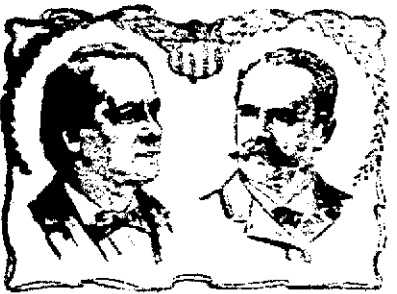
Dame Fashion commands stylish dressers to get these Shirt Waists at once.



Feldmann & Co.
218 N. MAIN ST.

Don't allow yourself to be misled on the "Kid Glove Question"—we sell the best gloves; there are none better than our "AGNEZ" or "LE VERN."

The Lima Times-Democrat



Election Day!

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd.

This is Marked for a Straight Democratic Ticket.



Democratic Ticket.

For President
WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

For Vice President
JAMES A. GILMORE.

For Electors of President and Vice President
THOMAS E. POWELL.

JACOB FECHHEIMER.

THOMAS C. H. ALLEN.

JOHN C. ROTH.

JAMES A. GILMORE.

LEWIS GEORGE.

BLAIR HAGERTY.

WILLIAM MEANS.

EDWIN B. RAYNOR.

THOMAS REED.

PATRICK HENCHEN.

JOHN C. H. COBB.

E. R. LASH.

THOMAS E. COX.

JOHN SEITZ.

PETER HERMAN.

JOHN MEHAFFEY.

WILLIAM M. LUPTON.

WILLIAM VEACH.

BENJ. F. WEYBRECHT.

GEORGE LOGAN.

C. A. HOPKINS.

R. I. MCKINNEY.

For Secretary of State,
CHILTON A. WHITE.

For Supreme Judge,
EVERETT D. STARK.

For Dairy and Food Commissioner,
THOMAS J. CREAGER.

For Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM BEAUMONT.

For Member of Congress, 4th District,
GEORGE A. MARSHALL.

For Circuit Judge, 3rd Circuit District,
(For Full Term.)

CALEB H. NORRIS.

For Circuit Judge, 3rd Circuit District,
(To Fill Vacancy.)

E. B. FINLEY.

For Probate Judge,
THEODORE D. ROBE.

For Clerk of Court,
U. M. SHAPPELL.

For Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.

For Commissioner,
THOMAS C. BURNS.

For Recorder,
ABRAM HARROD.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.

For Infirmary Director,
ELI MECHLING.

Just think of it! The "holier than thou" Republicans of Texas have effected a fusion with the Middle-of-the-Road Populists and Gold-standard Democrats—a most unnatural fusion. Be sure and vote for Bryan on Tuesday.

According to the statement of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, there was only \$478,771,490 gold coin in circulation on the 1st of October, 1896. Will anyone claim that that is enough? Guess not. Vote for Bryan on Tuesday.

The safe way for all silver men to vote is to make a cross mark in the circle immediately below the rooster, and then vote it. No other mark is necessary. See official instructions in the TIMES-DEMOCRAT of to-day. Be sure to vote for Bryan on Tuesday.

The following remarks were made by W. A. Campbell, editor of the *Republican-Gazette*, in 1883-8:

"If the Bland-Allison bill were made a law it would be a good thing for this country, and if we had FREE COINAGE of silver, this country would prosper as it has never before prospered; but it is a Democratic measure and will never be a law, while if it were a Republican measure it would become a law within two years."

Ex-President Harrison made a speech at Princeton, Indiana, Tuesday afternoon of last week. In this speech he said:

"Values can not be created by legislation."

The framers of the Constitution of the United States seem to have thought otherwise, for the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8, says:

"The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins."

Although, according to the monthly statement of the Treasurer of the United States, the circulation of money of all kinds was \$67,499,174.00 greater on the 1st of October, 1896, than on the 1st of August, 1896, the circulation was, nevertheless, \$3,291,220.00 less than on the 1st of October, 1895. There was not enough of money in circulation one year ago, and surely there is not enough of money now in circulation, when the circulation is less than it was one year ago. To remedy this, vote for Mr. Bryan on Tuesday.

J. C. Bentley, of Good Hope, Fayette county, Ohio, has been chairman of the McKinley club there since the campaign opened. His son, who has been in Europe for several months, has just returned home and reported to his father that the English are as anxious for McKinley's election as are the American gold-bugs. In Bryan's election they see abundant prosperity for America and that England will suffer, while they see that McKinley's election means good times for England and distress for America. As a result of his observations the younger Bentley came home a confirmed silver man, and when he told his father his determination that worthy at once resigned his position as chairman of the McKinley club and espoused the cause of Bryan and free silver.

Grant's Letter.
Reference to page 208, Congressional Record, Dec. 12, 1877, will show plainly enough that on Oct. 6, 1873, Grant was unaware of the fact that silver was no longer primary money. He did not know the act he had himself signed had demonetized silver. Under that date he wrote a letter to Mr. Cowdrey, in which he said:

"I wonder that silver is not already coming into the market to supply the deficiency in the circulating medium. Experience has proved that it takes about \$40,000,000 of fractional currency to make the small change necessary for the transaction of the business of the country. Silver will gradually take the place of this currency, and, further, will become the standard of values, which will be hoarded in a small way. I estimate that this will consume from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 in time of this species of our circulating medium. I confess a desire to see a limited hoarding of money. But I want to see a hoarding of it in something that is a standard of values the world over. Silver is this. Our mines are now producing almost unlimited amounts of silver, and it is becoming a question, 'What shall we do with it?' I here suggest a solution which will answer for some years to put it in circulation, keeping it there until it is fixed, and then we will find other markets."

If there is enough gold money in the world, why have all the civilized nations of the earth been trying for years to come to an agreement for the greater use of silver?

SUGGESTIONS

To Judges of Elections in the Conduct of Election for November, 1896.

The election for 1896 occurs November 3d. A person otherwise qualified to vote who becomes twenty-one years of age on the 1st (that is whose birthday is the 1st) of November, is entitled to vote at the election held on the 3d.

A person who came into the State of Ohio with the intention of remaining and becoming a citizen, on the 4th day of November, 1895 (or prior) is entitled to vote on the 3d, provided he is otherwise qualified.

A person who came into the County not later than the 5th of October, 1896, is entitled to vote if otherwise qualified.

An unmarried man who came into the township, or precinct thereof, or into a ward of a municipality or a precinct thereof, not later than October 14th, 1896, if otherwise qualified, is entitled to vote.

The "head of a family" who came into the State not later than the 1st of November, 1895, and into the County not later than October 4th, 1896, is entitled to vote in the township, ward, or precinct, in which his family resides, whether he has been in such township, ward, or precinct, one or more days.

The words "head of a family" have been held to mean "he who provides for a family;" "the husband or father is ordinarily the head; but there may be a head where there is no marriage relation."

The place where a person sleeps is his "habitation." The place where he eats or has his washing done has nothing to do with his "habitation." His voting place is, therefore, in the ward or precinct where he sleeps. Provided,

A married man (unless "where husband and wife have separated and live apart") is entitled to vote only where his family permanently resides.

A married man separated from, and living apart from his wife, but who is living with and providing for his children, is "the head of a family," and is entitled to vote where his family resides.

A married man separated from, and living apart from his wife and not the "head of a family," is entitled to vote only as an unmarried man.

If a married man moves into a County not later than October 4th, and his wife, or if separated from his wife, his family does not come into the County until the 5th of October or thereafter, he is not entitled to vote.

If the wife of a married man, or if separated from his wife, the family moves into the County in good faith, not later than the 4th of October, he is entitled to vote, no matter if he himself did not come into the County until after the 4th.

"That place shall be considered the residence of a person in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning."

"A person shall not be considered to have lost his residence who leaves his home and goes into another State, or County of this State, for temporary purposes merely, with the intention of returning."

Whether a person has left his usual voting place for temporary purposes only is largely to be determined by the Judges. The length of time of temporary absence is not to be considered so long as the right of franchise was not exercised by the voter somewhere else, and so long as it was his intention to return. A person in the Government service, at Washington, or elsewhere, is "temporarily" absent, and entitled to vote. Likewise, a person absent in the service of the State of Ohio is "temporarily" absent, and entitled to vote at the place he resided before going into the State's service, whether his family is absent with him or not.

SAMUEL M. TAYLOR,
Secretary of State.

M'CULLOCH'S TESTIMONY.

Although a Banker, He Saw No Gold From 1834 to 1848.

(Extract from "Men and Measures of Half a Century," by Hugh M'Culloch, secretary of the treasury under Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur, page 120.)

Although the double standard existed in the United States, the metallic currency of the country chiefly, and throughout the west exclusively, from the time the bank was organized in 1834 to the discovery of gold in California in 1848, was silver. The capital of the bank was paid up in Spanish and Mexican dollars, and its reserve continued to be in this coin until it was sold for gold at a premium of about 8 per cent on Mexican dollars and 6 per cent on Spanish. I had been a banker for 14 years before I handled or saw a dollar in gold except the 10 under pieces which were brought into this country by German immigrants. If Professor Sumner had been a banker at any time prior to 1848, he would not have gone so wide of the mark as he did in saying in the 1885 June number of *The North American Review*, "We do not want or need silver as a circulating medium and shall not abandon it, because we never had it." We did have it, and sooner or later we shall have it again, and without its being degraded. We are not prepared—the world is not prepared—for the demonetization of either gold or silver, nor can this preparation be brought about without the wiping out of a very large part of public and private debts. Debts contracted when both metals are used as money would be a burden too heavy to be borne when measured by a single standard.

QUOTED IT CORRECTLY.

That Widely Discussed Article From the London Financial News.

Early in the campaign *The Post*, in discussing the free coinage question, copied and editorially commented upon an article from the *London Financial News* which said, among other things, that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis British trade would be ruined within a year. Comment was made upon this article because it was so at variance with the general run of English expression on the subject.

Although *The Financial News* article had previously appeared in several newspapers—from one of which it was taken by this paper—its republication in *The Post* gave it a national prominence which it had not formerly attained, and it immediately became a campaign issue. Incidentally *The Post* has been cited as the original medium of the publication of the article, although that distinction has been clearly disavowed.

The Republican national committee, through its press bureau some weeks ago, sent out a statement that the *London Financial News* had never printed such an article and intimating that it was a political fake and forgery. The Democratic national committee, on the other hand, after some investigation, announced that the article had appeared in the *London Financial News* exactly as reproduced in this country. From week to week, as the campaign progressed, the article in question has continued to bubble up in American politics, being republished by the Republicans and widely circulated by the Democrats.

Without feeling the least interested in the political aspect of the matter, but on account of having, in good faith, printed the article, and thus started it on its rounds, *The Post* determined to investigate on its own account the genuineness of the original article. With this object in view, the following letter was sent to Durrant's Press Cuttings, a reputable concern in London, with which this paper has long had dealings:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1896.

Manager Durrant's Press Cuttings:

DEAR SIR:—Perhaps you are aware by this time that there is being circulated in this country an alleged extract from the *London Financial News* of April 28, 1896, the same purporting to come through your bureau, which *The Post* is a patron. Inclosed will be found a facsimile of the same as it is appearing in the newspapers. Will you be kind enough to look into the matter and advise us as to whether or not the editorial or communication appeared in the *London Financial News*, and if so, at what time. It has been asserted that the editorial, if such it was, did not appear on the date credited in your clipping. An early reply will oblige.

BERNARD WILKINS,

Editor *The Post*.

Yesterday the following reply was received, which settles the controversy, showing that the article as quoted did appear in the *London Financial News*:

DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS.

DEAR SIR:—The facsimile of a newspaper clipping you inclose with your favor, dated the 22nd of September, 1896 (the authenticity of which is now being questioned), is an editorial appearing in the *Financial News* newspaper of April 28, 1896. Upon receiving a similar clipping from Chicago I at once compared it with the file kept at the British museum and have dispatched to that city a sworn declaration that the publication is quite in order. Since then I have been able to obtain the loan of a copy of *The Financial News* of April 28, 1896, and it lays here at the disposal of any one who chooses to call and examine it. This one who chooses to call and examine it. Finally disposes of the assertion that no such article appeared in that journal. Other articles copied from *The Financial News* during 1894 have been sent over from here, and doubtless will be published. The actual paper lies here and can be seen by any one. I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant, W. D. DURRANT.

To the Editor *Washington Post*, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

For the information of readers of *The Post* who may not readily recall the original publication of the article from the *London Financial News* is herewith appended:

"There is a plain moral in the remark that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver she would have all America and Asia at her back and would command the markets of both continents. The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade."

"There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis tomorrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American industry would be protected, not only at home, but at every other market. Of course the States would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay their obligations abroad in gold, but the loss on exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket compared with the profits to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe."

"The marvel is that the United States has not long ago seized the opportunity, and, but for the belief that the way of England is necessarily the way to commercial success and prosperity, undoubtedly it would have been done long ago. Now Americans are awakening to the fact that 'so long as they narrow their addition to becoming a larger England' they cannot beat us. It has been a piece of luck that it has never occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contentions of our government to the gravity of the silver problem, the Americans retaliate by freeing out gold. It could easily be done."—*Washington Post*.

The Hammer Test.

If you lay a gold dollar on the anvil and hammer it out it is shaped to itself worth 75¢. If you do a silver dollar the same way you hammer it out it is worth 60¢ and it is worth its full value only, or 50¢.—*Cambridge Courier*.

The gold dollar retains its coinage value because the government establishes a price for it by admitting gold to unlimited coinage. If silver were treated in the same way the battered silver dollar would be worth as much as it was before the hammer touched it. More silver dollars are needed, but they are not coined because the public policy is for those who want money scarce and bonds plenty.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

MARKING BALLOTS.

Instructions to Uninformed Voters.

Official Information from the Secretary of State.-- Changes Since the Last Election.

1. Enter the polling place and give your name, and in precincts where registration laws are in force, your residence, to the election officer holding the ballots, who will write your full name on the secondary stub, or if you vote under the registration laws, your registered number.

2. The ballot and secondary stub will then be detached from the main stub, the ballot folded by the election officer and handed to you. You will then enter the guard rail and go alone to one of the voting shelves for the purpose of

Marking the Ballot by Observing the Following Rules:

1. If you desire to vote a "straight ticket," or in other words, for each and every candidate of one party for whatever office nominated, you must elect—

(a) Make a CROSS MARK (X) in the circular space below the device and above the name of the party at the head of the ticket; or

(b) Make a cross mark on the left of and opposite the name of each and every candidate of such party in the blank space provided therefor.

2. If you desire to vote a "mixed ticket," or in other words, for candidates of different parties, you may

(a) Omit to make a cross mark in the circular space above the name of any party, and make a cross mark in the blank space before the name of EACH CANDIDATE FOR WHOM YOU DESIRE TO VOTE, ON WHATEVER TICKET HE MAY BE.

Make a cross mark in the circular space above the name of a party, so one of whose candidates he desires to vote for, and then make a cross mark before the name of any candidate of any other party for whom he may desire to vote; in which case, the cross mark in the circular space above the name of a party will cast the elector's vote for every candidate on the ticket of such party, except for offices for which candidates are marked on other party tickets, and the cross marks before the names of such candidates will cast the elector's vote for them; provided, that where two or more persons for the same office are to be voted for in any precinct, as two or more representatives or other officers, and the names of several candidates therefor appear on each party ticket grouped under the office for which all are running, the elector who has marked a ticket in the circular space at its head, and marked one or more of a group of candidates for such office—another ticket or tickets, must in addition to marking the ticket in the circular space at its head, also make a cross mark before each one of the group of candidates for such office for whom he desires to vote on the ticket thus marked; or instead of marking the candidates for such office he desires to vote for on the ticket marked by him, he may erase the names of candidates for such office whom he does not desire to vote for on the ticket thus marked by him to the number of candidates for such office marked by him on other party tickets, in which case his vote shall be counted for the candidates for such office not erased; and provided further, if an elector who has thus marked a party ticket in the circular space at the head thereof and marked one or more candidates on another ticket or tickets for an office for which there are more than one candidate on his own party ticket, fail or neglect to indicate either by individual marks or by erasures, as aforesaid, which of the several candidates for the same office on his own party ticket he desires to vote for, then and in such event, the vote shall be counted only for the candidate or candidates for that office that have the distinguishing mark before his or their names.

If you wish to vote for a candidate whose name is not on any of the tickets printed on the ballot, you may vote for your candidate by writing his name in the blank space directly under the designation of the office to be filled. When you do this, be sure to make a cross mark at the left of the name so written.

If there should be no nomination for a particular office, or if, by inadvertence or otherwise, the name of a candidate regularly nominated, should be omitted from the ballot, and you desire to vote for some one to fill such office, you may do so by writing the name of the person for whom you desire to vote in the space underneath the heading or designation of the office and make a CROSS MARK in the circle at the head of the ticket, in which case the ballot will be counted for the entire ticket, as though the name substituted had been originally printed on the ballot.

In case of a Constitutional Amendment or other question being submitted to a vote, you should make a cross mark in the blank space on the left of and before the answer which you desire to give.

Do not mark your ballot in any other way.

If you spoil a ballot, return it to the Election Officer, and he will give you another. You can not have more than two extra ballots, or three in all.

You are not allowed to occupy a voting shelf already occupied by another, or to speak to or converse with any one except the Election Officers. You must mark your ballot in five minutes.

Before leaving the voting shelf, fold your ballot so as to show the endorsements and the facsimile signatures of the Deputy Supervisors of Elections, and keep it so folded until you deliver it to the Judge of Election.

Do not show any one how you have marked your ballot.

Go to the ballot box and deliver your ballot to the Presiding Judge, whose duty is to receive the same, and leave the inclosed place as soon as you have voted.

A voter who declares to the Presiding Judge of Election that he is unable to mark his ballot by reason of blindness, paralysis, extreme old age, or other physical infirmity, and such physical infirmity is apparent to the Judges to be sufficient to incapacitate the voter from marking his ballot properly, may receive the assistance of two of the Judges of Election in marking the same.

The ballot must be marked with BLACK LEAD PENCIL.

You are not allowed to re-enter the inclosed place after having voted.

An Elector who does not vote a ballot delivered to him must return the same to the Election Officers before leaving the polling place.

WAGES MUST COME DOWN.

This Will Be an Inevitable Result if McKinley Should Be Elected President.

THE REASONS FOR IT.

Whether Wages Go Up or Down Depends Altogether on the Result of the Election.

If the Gold Standard Is to Become Permanent Wages Will Decline Along With Everything Else—The Profits of Business Already Gave Bryan's Success Will Avert This Crisis.

Chicago, Oct. 27, 1896.—[Special.]—The most sweeping and disastrous reduction of wages in the history of American industry will follow the presidential election, if the gold standard is finally foisted upon the nation. Wage-earners are warned in advance, and if they fail to heed and govern themselves accordingly it is their own fault.

If Mr. McKinley is elected there will be a reduction in wages in all the great factories and mills of the country.

Were it not for the certainty that a general reduction in wages would bury Mr. McKinley under an avalanche of votes, wages would have been reduced two months ago. By almost superhuman energy Mark Hanna and the Republican managers have averted the reduction except in a few unimportant instances. The great trusts, with their billions of money and their millions of employees, have been federated into a campaign machine, and have acted in concert. They have done so at an enormous sacrifice in profits. Many great corporations have been running at an actual loss, and the banks have been called on for support, until the strain threatened a panic.

But it was life or death. To shut down was a fatal admission. To reduce wages was suicidal. The weak ones were encouraged financially and they are now entering on what they propose shall be the last month of the present wage scale.

If Mr. McKinley is elected, the political cantors of the next decade will grow eloquent in description of the "good times of 1891." They will describe how in the fall of 1893 the great factories were running on full time, how every man who desired work could find it; how the tramp became a rarity and the smoke from a thousand factory shafts blackened the sky and the hum of industry made glad music in the land.

There is not a well-posted man in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg or any other manufacturing center who does not know that there will be a general reduction in wages put into effect the day after McKinley is elected.

This is so self-evident that it requires no written or verbal proof. By every act, by every move, by the columns of the great daily newspapers, they have proclaimed the coming reduction in wages, in terms so plain that every man with common intelligence can read between the lines.

The United States has been on an absolute gold basis since the repeal of the Sherman act, which repeal was in 1893. Since that time there has been a steady and relentless reduction in prices, and consequently in profits. Wages have been reduced somewhat, but in no proportion as compared with the decline in selling prices of all forms of property, with the single exception of gold. Real estate has declined, rents have fallen, manufactured goods have decreased in selling price, thousands of articles of manufacture and of common use have dropped slowly but surely in the price scale. Look at your stock reports. Compare the listed value of railroad stocks with the quotations of a year ago. Pick up your paper and compare the quotations on the great industrial stocks with the figures of a year or two ago. They tell the same story; the story of a steady decline in values with decreased earnings for capital.

Capital and not labor has been the sufferer from the condition of affairs. By labor is meant employed labor. By capital is meant money employed in business or manufacturing. Capital hesitates long before making a wage reduction. Capital respects the great labor organizations which stand like a rock in defense of prevailing wages. Capital knows the cost of a great strike, and carefully considers the consequences before precipitating a wage war. As a result organized labor is the last to suffer from steadily falling prices, and the wages of unorganized labor are fixed by the relative prosperity of the trade unions.

Can any one deny these statements and prove their falsity? Are they not self-evident? There is no theory about it. These are the things that have happened. To recapitulate: Capital employed in business and manufacturing has suffered and suffered enormously; business men and manufacturers have held out, hoping against hope for a rising market; some of them have failed; those yet in business can maintain the prevailing wage scale no longer, and are compelled by the inexorable law of supply and demand to reduce wages to a point where profits are possible. During these three years since the English gold power finally forced its standard on the American people, employed labor has fairly held its own by virtue of the power of organization. But the day draws near when the crushing weight of the gold standard will break down the labor organizations, and with it the present wage scale will shrink many points nearer to the inevitable level—the wage scale of England, Germany, Italy, Portugal and other countries.

In the enforcement of this merciless law who are the losers? The answer is an easy one. Those who own the gold. Those who deal only in money. Those international pawnbrokers who own and control the gold who manipulate markets with the skill of a magician, who permit a temporary rise in prices only as a means of realizing profits, and whose steady policy is to depreciate the value of everything but gold.

Pick up your Republican or gold standard Democratic paper and read what they are telling you. Open the envelopes Mark Hanna is sending you and read the inclosed pamphlets. What do they tell American wage-earners? Here are some of the things they tell you:

That the purchasing power of a dollar has enormously increased.

That the wage-earner is more prosperous today by reason of the increased purchasing power of his dollar than ever before in the history of the country.

That things are cheaper than ever before and that any change which will raise prices will be at the cost of the wage-earner.

That if our present dollar is a 200-cent dollar, the wage worker is the greatest gainer.

That falling prices are a national blessing; that a dollar which does not rise in value is a dishonest dollar.

They are attempting to prove to workmen and wage-earners that they are over-prosperous; that this wonderful prosperity is the result of the gold standard and that a return to the use of silver and gold will be disastrous.

What is the effect of this? They are preparing American workmen for a reduction in wages. When the election is over they will inform you that capital is entitled to some of the blessings which follow the adoption of the gold standard. They will assure you that the wage fund is absorbing all the profits of production, and prove by their books and by stock quotations that such a readjustment in wages must be made as to permit the profitable employment of capital in order that it may continue production and the employment of labor.

And when you strike you will lose. And when you lose, and when the vast army of the now unemployed have taken your places at reduced wages, you will have then received the benefit of an object lesson showing the inevitable result of the gold standard and falling prices. And then you will have plenty of time to study this question.

A few years later, when prices have yet further declined, when gold has yet further advanced, the same thing will happen again, with the same result, and wages will have tended downward by that natural law which proclaims that under competition all things seek a common level. And it will not until the United States reaches the plane in the wage scale of gold standard Italy and Portugal.

By the election of Mr. McKinley this reduction in wages will be enforced by all the power of the military and the unrestricted use of that new and scientific weapon of gold monopoly, "government by injunction." Congress will convene upon the election of McKinley in special session and grant new powers to the judiciary and carry into effect those methods so successfully employed in private use by Mark Hanna, H. C. Frick of Homestead and H. C. Payne of Milwaukee.

The election of W. J. Bryan will defeat the proposed reduction in wages. The triumph of free silver, the election of a congress opposed to English monometalism, with its falling values and wages, will act as a tonic on the American people. The steady depreciation of values will cease; the rise in the selling price of manufactured and farm products will act as a national stimulus. Gold will fall in price. The international pawnbrokers will lose money, but the people will live. When the firm of Heidebach, Ickelheimer & Co. suffers a loss every farmer and workman in the United States will be a distinct gainer.

By the election of W. J. Bryan no increase in the army will be made necessary. Arbitration will take the place of coercion.

When congress passes the bill remonetizing silver, and when that precious metal again assumes its function as legal and constitutional money, wages will steadily rise. The decline in values will cease, and slowly but steadily rise to a point where an honest bushel of wheat can look an honest dollar squarely in the face. And in this operation the pawnbroker will go out of business.

Mr. Carnegie could not wait until after the election. Read this telegram: "Pittsburg, Oct. 1.—[Special to the Chicago Record.]—Notices have been posted at the Homestead mill of the Carnegie company of a readjustment of wages to take effect Jan. 1, 1897. Under the agreement with the workmen each side is required to give ninety days' notice of any change desired in the wages paid. It is not known how many departments will be affected by the proposed change, or whether the day men or only the tonnage men will be subject to a reduction in pay."

"The men say a readjustment always means a reduction, and that it was a readjustment that caused the big strike of 1892."

That ninety-day notice clause was an unfortunate thing for Mark Hanna's plans. In the Carnegie mills all new scales go into effect the first of the year. In the improbable event of Mr. McKinley's election, Mr. Carnegie will reduce the wages of his 10,000 employees not less than \$750,000 for the coming year and that is a larger contribution than he cares to make to the campaign fund. In view of the fact that by no human possibility can a new tariff bill be passed in the next four years. The American workman who votes for William McKinley votes for a permanent reduction in wages.

Three Per Cent. Cut in Wages. Muncie, Ind., Oct. 18.—Particulars of the settlement of the flint glass workers' wage scale at Pittsburg last week have just developed to the effect that the reduction the men accepted was 3 per cent. The manufacturers state that the non-union factories made it only a question of time when the men would have to take a greater reduction, or see their organization go to pieces.

HENRY GEORGE SAYS BRYAN WINS.

The Result of a Careful Tour of Observation Through the Central West.

THE DRIFT FOR BRYAN.

An Opinion That Is the More Valuable Because of Its Extreme Caution and Conservatism.

Henry George Undertook a Trip Through the Doubtful States Convinced That McKinley Would Win—His Observation Leads Him to Change That Opinion and He Is Now Confident of Bryan's Success.

Early in September Mr. Henry George was requested by the New York Journal to make a tour of the so-called doubtful states in the middle west and to give the public in an entirely unbiased manner the result of his observations of the political conditions existing there.

Before his reply was received the news came from Maine of the increased Republican majority at the state election there. Then followed Mr. George's answer as follows:

"Chicago, Sept. 15, 1896.

"Editor New York Journal: "In my opinion, confirmed by Maine, the result is foregone. I believe, therefore, that a convinced free silver man would be better to make proposed trip for Journal than I, as candor is sometimes uselessly painful to friends. Will go ahead if you wish and do my best to give exact truth as I see it, but my judgment and feelings are against this."

"Would prefer to save my time and stop until tomorrow's committee meeting for your private information if you wish, though do not think I could learn anything not public; otherwise would start back. Advise me, Victoria hotel."

"HENRY GEORGE."

In reply to this message the editor of the Journal telegraphed to Mr. George, requesting him to remain for a short time in the doubtful territory and describe the situation just as he saw it. On Oct. 5 Mr. George, having spent three weeks in the doubtful states, more especially in Illinois, Ohio, and West Virginia, was requested to telegraph for the information of the editor of the Journal, his opinion of the probabilities. In reply he sent the following:

"Cleveland, O., Oct. 5.

"Editor New York Journal: "My belief is that Bryan will be elected."

"This is my carefully formed private, as well as public, opinion. I congratulate The Journal on the good prospects."

"HENRY GEORGE."

Mr. George, it is seen, began his journey with the settled conviction that McKinley's election was assured. For this reason he suggested that some one else undertake the trip for The Journal. But as only the exact truth was desired, and as Mr. George is everywhere known for thoroughness of investigation, accuracy of conclusion, and fairness of statement in all matters political, it was specially desired that he should make this trip and do this work. His reports are therefore valuable for their entire candor and reliability.

Mr. George has himself been surprised at the results of his investigations in the doubtful states. He began his trip fully convinced that McKinley would win. The results have convinced him that Bryan will win.

After having sent The Journal the above dispatch from Cleveland, O., on Oct. 5, Mr. George continued his journey through the states of Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota and returned to New York. On the 15th of October he submitted his final report to The Journal as follows: It is all the stronger and more valuable for its extreme caution and conservatism: "October 15, 1896.

"Editor New York Journal: "I came back to New York over more than a third of the continent to register my vote and hear Governor Alge's make in Cooper Union the speech in which he set forth what, in my mind, is the most important of the issues of the campaign."

"The question that greets me from the lips of every friend I have yet met, and the question repeated in all I have as yet had opportunity to glance at, is: 'WHAT DO YOU REALLY THINK WILL BE THE OUTCOME OF THE ELECTION?'"

"Let me answer questioners and correspondents, one and all, through the medium of The Journal. My personal opinion differs from that which has already been expressed in the letters that have recently been telegraphed by me to The Journal from the places where they have been written only in this:

"I AM SOMEWHAT MORE CONFIDENT THAN MY LETTERS TO THE JOURNAL HAVE SHOWN, THAT BRYAN WILL CARRY THE STATES THAT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED DOUBTFUL IN THE CENTRAL WEST, AND WILL BE ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY."

"I have no ability to see into the future, and am liable to all the mistakes of judgment that beset men or women, but this is my opinion as to what will be formed after five weeks of as diligent, cautious and dispassionate effort as I am capable of to discover the trend and strength of the ideas of political opinion now running in that part of the country."

"This was not my first opinion—on the contrary, it at first seemed to me that McKinley, not Bryan, would carry the central west; but it is the matured conviction with which I came back to New York. And that the tide is daily setting more strongly toward Bryan, I am convinced."

"HENRY GEORGE."

This is not the work of a campaign manager, anxious to give a coloring of victory to his own side. It is the result

of a tour of observation of a candid, truthful, and reliable man, who began the work with the conviction that McKinley's election was sure. That is a correct forecast the 3d of November will prove.

NORTON FOR BRYAN.

The Leader of the "Middle-of-the-Road" Populists for the Democratic Leader.

Mr. S. P. Norton, of Illinois, the favorite candidate of the "middle-of-the-road" Populists for the presidential nomination at the St. Louis convention, has written a letter to Senator Butler, of North Carolina, chairman of the Populist national committee, announcing his support of Mr. Bryan and advising Populists everywhere to assist in Mr. Bryan's election. Mr. Norton advises Populists to forgive for the time any unjust treatment from the Democrats and postpone the settlement of minor difficulties until after the election. He says:

"If success is assured the Populist party cannot be denied the glory of the victory. Whether Mr. Bryan is a Populist or not, one thing absolutely certain is that every enemy reformers have encountered during the last twenty years we find today among Mr. Bryan's bitterest and most relentless opponents. If they are his enemies he must be our friend. His success is their defeat, their defeat is our victory."

"However much the Populists may have suffered at St. Louis as to the correct policy to adopt; however much some of us may still believe that mistakes were made under existing circumstances, there is only one course to pursue, and that is to loyally and earnestly support Mr. Bryan—not so much for the sake of elevating him to the presidency as for the purpose of defeating what may be appropriately and most expressively termed Mark Hanna Republicanism. Although some of us may regret certain fusion arrangements which have been made, it is a noticeable fact that no other man in the United States is so much troubled about them as the manager of the Republican campaign."

"I will tell you about the tariff question. If the men who want protection will join me in putting a prohibitory duty on foreign financial policies, I will discuss the rest of the tariff schedule with them."

—W. J. Bryan.

A REMARKABLE PARALLEL.

A Letter by Mr. Jefferson Which Applies to the Present Situation.

In 1800, when the Federalist party was virtually wiped out, Thomas Jefferson wrote his friend and Virginia neighbor, Mazzel, then in France, a letter in which he gives a strikingly accurate outline, not only of that campaign, but of this.

"The aspect of our politics," Jefferson writes, "has wonderfully changed since you left us. In place of the noble love of liberty and republican government, which carried us triumphantly through the war, an Anglican party has sprung up whose avowed purpose it is to draw us over to the substance, as they have already done to the form, of the British government. While the main body of our citizens remain true to Republican institutions"

against us are the executive, the federal judiciary, two out of three branches of the legislature, all the officers of the government, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the boisterous sea of liberty, all British merchants and Americans trading in British capital, all speculators and brokers, and with them the banks and dealers in the public funds (United States bonds)—a contrivance invented for the purpose of corruption and for assimilating us to the rotten, as well as to the sound parts, of the British model. It would give you a fever if I were to name to you the apostates who have gone over to these heresies—men who were once Solomons in council and Samsons in the field, but who have had their heads shorn by the harlot England. In short we are likely to preserve the liberty we have obtained only by unremitting labors and perils. But we shall preserve it!"

"The American people have never failed in any crisis in the past, nor have they reason to believe that they will fail in this great crisis. It is true that we have on the other side a great campaign fund as was ever raised in American politics. It is true that they are resorting to intimidation and coercion as they never resorted to them before, but, my friends, while money talks, money don't vote in the United States."—W. J. Bryan.

"We can afford to be poor," said General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, who is chaperoning a crowd of "generals" around the country, speaking in McKinley's interests. "We can afford to be poor," said he, addressing a crowd of workmen at Kansas City. "But we cannot afford to be dishonest. We must pay everything we owe with 100-cent dollars." This the very identical Millionaire Alger whom Senator Sherman deliberately charges, in his book, upon conclusive proof, with buying the votes of negro delegates instructed for himself in the national Republican convention of 1888. Can such a man teach workmen honest finance.

If a private citizen contracts a debt on false representations he is a criminal. If a chief magistrate conspires with a legislative body to disable a nation of debtors and prevent their paying, their debts are they public benefactors or malefactors?

If a few senators and representatives conspire with alien financiers to clandestinely enact a law that accomplishes the same object are they statesmen or traitors?

"You may read his history and you will find that the gold standard never brought a ray of hope to those who are in distress; the gold standard never gave satisfaction to those who are downcast."—W. J. Bryan.

The committee from the Labor Legion of Chicago, appointed to investigate charges against Governor Alge's convict labor record, recently made by eight alleged workmen, have made a thorough investigation, going to the Joliet penitentiary for that purpose, and declare that the charges are wholly unfounded.

When McKinley was governor of Ohio, Hanna was his guardian. Therefore, in criticizing Bryan's opponent, we look not at the servant, but at the master—not at McKinley, the most pliable figurehead in public life today, but at Hanna, his owner and tyrant.—Rev. Herbert U. Casson of Lynn, Mass.

24 hours make one day.

You can't make any more out of them—by the clock. But wise women, progressive women, can make each day worth twice as much to them. Just by using Pearlina. It isn't on wash-day only that Pearlina (no soap) saves your time, and shortens and lightens your labor, and lets you do other and better things. It's every day, and in all the scrubbing and scouring and cleaning that makes hard work about a house. Pearlina is woman's labor-saver. It takes away that ruinous, tedious, tiresome rubbing.

Millions NOW USE Pearlina

The Cyclist's Necessity.

POND'S

WILL CURE CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, SUNBURNS, CHAFINGS, INSECT BITES, ALL PAIN, AND INFLAMMATIONS.

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BOTH QUANTITY AND QUALITY.

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EVERY WOMAN

Occasionally needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best—get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never change. Sent by mail, 50 cts. Address: FRANK MERRILL CO., CLEVELAND, O. For sale by Melville Bros.

PROF. F. H. CHASE.

CLAIRVOYANT.

THE WONDERFUL MAN who has decided to make Lima his future home, Prof. Chase, the celebrated medium, the clairvoyant of all clairvoyants, who sees it all, tells you all, and instantly gives you peace and happiness. I NEVER ASK YOU A QUESTION, but before you utter a word I tell your name, names in full of all that you are interested in. I tell you who are true to you and who are false, what hope you may have winning your desires and what obstacles are in your way, and how to remove them. How to make the most of your talents and prosper. How to get money I find lost articles and locate hidden treasures. Before entering into any business, law, divorce, or marriage, consult me. Drive away evil spells, stumbling blocks, bad luck and habits and overcome all evil works, rivals and enemies. I never fail. I have brought about more happiness than any and all other mediums. Others are being helped, why not you? If you are going to see a medium, why not see the very best? It costs no more.

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily and Sunday. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

All business sacred and confidential.

Sickness, losses, deaths, etc., etc., will be omitted from your reading at your request; otherwise everything, good and bad, will be given.

Mediumistic persons developed.

This is the lucky time of all the year. Come now. Don't delay. See the best medium now in the city or ever was on earth.

Private parlors at Hotel Faurot, corner Elizabeth and High streets, Lima, Ohio.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. F. H. CHASE'S STEEL & PENNYROYAL PILLS

are the original and only PURELY VEGETABLE and safe and reliable ones on the market. Price, \$1.00 each by mail. Genuine sold only by Melville Bros.

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FOR BABY.



We have the finest stock of baby fixings it's possible to get. Sweet, pure soaps—soft little brushes to make the tender skin firm and pink—soothing powders—medicines for his little aches—and mercy me!—sponges, big and small for his bath. Good things for mamma's baby. Good prices for mamma's purse.

And Perfumes!

Oh, my! Just ask to see them in our front case.

MELVILLE'S,
OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

School Shoes!

- We have the goods that will stand the racket, and they don't cost
- much money, either. Brand new goods, latest styles. Come in and
- look at them, at

AVERY'S,
135 North Main Street.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Engineer Jacobs Burned to Death in a Wreck.

DIED AT HIS POST OF DUTY.

A North-Bound Freight Train on the C. H. & D. Crashes into a Cut of Cars at Wapakoneta—Fireman Cliff Harper's Escape.

In railroading it seems that one disaster is soon attended by another. Not long since the C. H. & D. had at Connersville, Ind., one of the most awful wrecks that has ever occurred on their lines, and last evening it was followed by an accident almost as dreadful although so many lives were not lost as at Connersville. Yet the fact that one man was literally roasted alive makes it a dreadful accident.

The wreck occurred about 5:45 just south of Wapakoneta at the siding where the Manhattan loading racks are located.

The local train coming north, was switching at Wapakoneta at that time and was in charge of conductor John Gallagher and brakemen Harper and Noonan. The train was late and the crew had a considerable amount of freight to get out. The main train was run onto the siding down in the city, and the engine and crew ran down to the loading rack to get several tanks of oil that had been ordered to be taken north. Three loaded oil tanks and two empty tank cars had been pulled from the switch onto the main track. They were left standing there while the crew and engine went to get out other tanks. A flagman had been sent up the track to flag any approaching train. Upon someone rests an awful responsibility, for while the empty cars were still on the main track the north-bound fast freight, No. 90, came coasting down the grade at a rapid rate. Engineer Jacobs was at the throttle, and Fireman Cliff Harper was at his side. The engineer yelled to the fireman to jump. He himself hesitated to reverse the engine not thinking they were so near the obstruction. The force of the collision threw the tank on the first car up onto the engine and the coal in the tender was thrown forward into the cab, completely burying the unfortunate engineer who lingered at his post too long. Instantly the liquid caught fire and ran down over the engine and into the cab.

The operator at Wapakoneta informed the general office at this place and the wrecking crew and Supt. Floeter and his chief clerk, Mr. Schumaker, left in about twenty minutes to render what assistance they could to those who were injured and to clear up the wreck. When they arrived on the ground a scene was presented to view that was horrifying even to the hardest heart. Engineer O. L. Jacobs was missing and a search back along the tracks and under the cars failed to find him. The flames were spreading rapidly. Three oil tanks had caught and were making a terrific heat. The loading rack was burning and the Manhattan repair shop west of the track had also caught fire. It looked as if the entire train would be consumed. There was no means by which to extinguish the fire. The fire department at Wapakoneta had not sufficient hose to reach from a water plug to the wreck, and assistance was asked from Lima and Sidney. An extra was sent from here carrying 1,000 feet of hose, and 500 feet were secured from Sidney. By the time that water was thrown, 5 cars of coal, 1 car of merchandise and 7 tanks of oil had burned. It was extremely dangerous for a person to approach near the burning train. At frequent intervals the oil would be thrown high into the air from explosions and settle down as a huge sheet of fire over a large area. It was about 11 o'clock that one of the wrecking crew looked into the cab and saw the skull of the dead engineer above the coal that had settled down from burning. The scene was sickening. After the hose had been connected water was first thrown into the cab and after a time the fire there was extinguished and the dead engineer taken out. The flesh on his body was burned to a crisp and the head burned from the body. A peculiar thing about it was that, although the flesh was burned and cooked, yet his overalls remained unburned on his body. He was found with his back against the boiler head, showing that as he started to leap, the crash came and the coal was hurled against him, forcing him back against the boiler.

The remains were given over to Undertakers Heine & Yocum and placed in a casket, which was brought to Lima this morning on a special. After a time the fire was extinguished, and the wrecking crew began the work of clearing the track. All freight trains were side-tracked at points along the line. Passenger trains were run over the Big Four to Springfield, thence to this city over the Ohio Southern. The engine that pulled the train was No. 255 and was in charge of Conductor Lowry. It is a total wreck, having been rendered useless by the intense heat which surrounded it.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE RAILROADS.

Remains of Brakeman Moore Taken to Fremont.

TO BE BURIED TO-MORROW.

Moore's Head was Crushed and Death is supposed to have Resulted Instantly.—News of Interest for the Local Readers.

The deplorable accident which occurred at Muncie on the L. E. & W. night before last, in which unfortunate John Moore was death's victim, was the first fatal accident that has befallen an L. E. & W. employe for some time. The accident was a very singular one and adds to the already numerous list of dangers that surround the railroad man, and especially the brakeman.

Moore was braking ahead for Conductor William Welsh, having recently been transferred from a local freight run to a through freight crew on account of being ill and unable to stand the harder work on local. Arriving in the Muncie yards about 9:30 o'clock, a car that was to be set off was "kicked" into a siding by engine 35, in charge of Engineer Gould. Moore rode the car and set the brake to regulate its speed, then got off to couple it to another car. One car was equipped with the ordinary flat headed draw bars, the other with the Miller draw-bar, which is pointed. As the draw bars came together the flat one struck at one side of the point, and each draw-bar slipped beside the other and under the opposite car. It all occurred in an instant, and poor Moore had no opportunity to save himself. The bodies of the two cars came within a few inches of each other, and the unfortunate brakeman was terribly crushed between them. His skull was crushed, and a grab iron on the end of one of the cars was crowded against his back with such force that it was bent out of its original shape when Moore's body was taken out.

Brakeman Ed Huber, who was braking on the same train, noticed that Moore did not step from between the cars immediately and called to him asking him if he had made the coupling all right. He received no reply, and going to the spot found his body held between the cars as if in a vise. Moore's lamp was on his arm and all but the globe was mashed out of shape, but it was still burning. It was necessary to use a pluch bar to pry the cars apart and release the body. Death must have been instantaneous.

The remains were removed to an undertaker's establishment and the unfortunate young man's parents at Fremont were notified of the death by a telegram. Yesterday morning the deceased's brother went to Muncie on train 1 and returned to Fremont with the remains on train 2 last night. The deceased was about 25 years of age and was unmarried. He came here a few months ago from the W. & L. E. railroad, but never did any braking until he came here. He was a young man of genial personalities and had many friends among the L. E. & W. employes. He was a nephew of Conductor Thomas O'Donnell, of the L. E. & W. The latter and Mrs. O'Donnell went to Fremont on train 2 last night. The funeral services will be held from the Catholic church in Fremont Saturday morning. Many of the L. E. & W. employes will attend.

BRADBURY NOT TO CHANGE. The report that George Bradbury, vice-president and general manager of the Brice lines, will remove his headquarters from Indianapolis to Chicago is a surprise, and so much so that it is not credited by subordinate officials at this point. Had the report stated that he would make Cleveland his headquarters it might not have been questioned, as one of the Brice lines runs into Cleveland, and some months ago he had such a change under consideration, but the health of H. C. Parker, traffic manager, disarranged the plans.—Indianapolis Journal.

NOTES. Day operator John Thatcher, of the C. & E., has returned from a visit at Bellefontaine.

East bound passenger train No. 2, of the L. E. & W., was twenty minutes late last night.

James Barger, formerly call boy at the L. E. & W., is home from Montpelier, Ind., on a visit.

Thomas Cavanaugh, who watches the L. E. & W. and C. H. & D. Kirby street crossing, has returned from a visit in Chicago.

Extra conductor Hutchison, of the L. E. & W., is running conductor Thos. O'Donnell's car, the latter being at Fremont on account of the death of brakeman John Moore.

It is believed that in the reorganization of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago the Woodford syndicate, controlling the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton lines, will have so much of the stock and securities of the Monon as to give them a voice in its management.

The Pennsylvania company is short of power and is transferring engines from the less busy divisions to those which are pressed with traffic. There has been a decided increase in shipments of coal and coke of late on the

A SCHEME

To Decoy People into a Republican Mass Meeting.

CALLED CITIZENS' MEETING

But It Is Being Engineered by the Republican Executive Committee to Aid the Cause of the Republican Gold Bug Party.

The Republicans have arranged for a McKinley meeting in Fairport, opera house to-morrow night, and are attempting to deceive Democrats and silver men as to the true character of the meeting by calling it a "Business Men's Meeting," or a "Citizens' Mass Meeting." Let the Democrats not be deceived as to this meeting. It is a pure Republican political meeting and nothing else. All the speeches will be made in the interest of the Republican party and the gold standard. It is not a citizens' meeting, but a Republican mass meeting, called for the purpose of helping the Republican country, state and national ticket.

LARGE AUDIENCE

Entertained by Two Eminent Speakers on the South Side

The meeting held at the headquarters of the South Side Bimetallic League last night was, as usual, very largely attended, and the enthusiasm was even greater than usual.

The speakers of the evening were Hon. C. C. Biner, of Columbus Grove, and Hon. H. S. Prophet, of this city. Both addresses were excellent instructions and were heartily applauded.

A Correction

A J. Sullivan is not a member of the Bryan Ex-Soldiers' Bimetallic Club or any other political organization. Yours truly, A. J. SULLIVAN.

Take the special train at 6:45 for Delphos to-morrow evening. Fare only 30 cents for round trip. Returning train leaves Delphos at 11 o'clock.

Only the sufferer knows the misery of dyspepsia, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the most stubborn cases of this disease.

STREET TALK.

The concert that was given at Grace M. E. church, Wednesday evening was one of the best entertainments of the kind that was ever given in that church. The program was an excellent one and was rendered by splendid talent. Some good music was furnished by Messrs. Shappel, Hutchinson and Reecr. of the South Side Mandolin club.

I. O. O. F. Notice

All members of Allen Lodge No. 224 are requested to be present this evening to make arrangements to attend the funeral of brother Elmer Ralston. J. F. WRIGHT, N. G.

I. O. O. F. Notice.

Shawnee Lodge 280 will have a special meeting Saturday evening at 7 o'clock sharp, to make arrangements to attend Brother Ralston's funeral. LIZZIE LINDALL, N. G.

Roses! Roses!

At Swan's; 50c per dozen to-day. 12c3

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR THE BEST?

A BIG LONG HIT INTO THE CROWD



If you are looking for the best line of

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES

Made for the money, we would advise you to buy our

-TIGER- KIDS!

Our customers say they outwear all others. Now the easiest and most convincing way for you to ascertain if our "Tiger Kids" are what we claim for them is to buy a pair, and if they do not wear as we say, you will always find us here to make it right. You will notice that our prices are not much higher than common shoes:

Children's Shoes, sizes 6 to 8, \$1.00
Children's Shoes, sizes 8 1/2 to 11, \$1.25
Misses' Shoes, sizes 11 1/2 to 2, \$1.50
Ladies' Shoes, sizes 2 1/2 to 8, \$2.00

All the above Shoes in lace and button; all sizes, all widths; made on new lasts. Be sure that each pair is stamped "Gooding's Solid." These Shoes once worn are always wanted, and can only be found at

GOODING'S,
230 NORTH MAIN STREET.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHED CO.

REPORTING ROOM 321 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Mrs. Humerick, mother of Mrs. Snook, of east Wayne street, is dangerously ill.

Born, a bouncing boy, to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Baumgardner, of 947 west North street.

A crowd of young girls of the South Side have organized a social club, and have named it the P. G. O. E.

The St. Cecilia chapter of the Ladies' Guild met at the residence of Mrs. G. W. Clee, yesterday afternoon.

E. E. RALSTON DEAD.

Dies from Lung Trouble at His Home on East Elm Street.

Elmer E. Ralston, a well-known citizen, died at 6:30 o'clock last evening at his home, 716 east Elm street, from lung trouble, after a long illness. The deceased was, until recently, an employe in the copper-smith's department at the C. H. & D. shops. Yesterday afternoon he bade his loved ones good bye and requested that his funeral be held Sunday.

The funeral services will be held from the Spring Street Lutheran church Sunday and will be conducted by Rev. Miller. The hour for the services, however, has not been determined.

The deceased was a member of Allen Lodge I. O. O. F., which order will attend the funeral in a body.

FOOT BALL.

A Great Game to be Played Between Ada and Lima.

Those who desire to see a good game of foot ball will have the opportunity to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in Fairport ball park. The game will be played between the best team of Ada University and the Lima High School team, which has taken the championship for High School teams in Northwestern Ohio. The Ada team has played with many of the best, and has won many honors.

SOUTH SIDERS

Will Hold a Meeting at the Bimetallic Club Headquarters Monday Night.

There will be a meeting at the headquarters of the South Side Bimetallic League in the Lake Erie hotel building, next Monday night. A good attendance is expected and the meeting will be addressed by Hys M. L. Becker.

Special Sale

Bulbs, Palms, Chrysanthemums to-day at Swan's, 209 west Market St. 12-36

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

Hon. Geo. A. Marshall, of Sidney, was here to-day.

John Schmeider came home from St. Marys last night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kirby were in Spencerville yesterday.

Branch House Inspector A. Hirsch is in the city in behalf of Swift & Co.

Miss Mattie Scott, of Defiance, is the guest of Misses Musetta and Cora McPherson.

P. J. Wolfe, of Rochester, N. Y., is the guest of friends on north Jackson street.

Joseph Gosling went to Ottawa to-day to visit his parents and to cast his first ballot for W. J. Bryan.

J. S. Oullinan, formerly of this city, now of Washington, Pa., is in the city shaking hands with old friends.

H. Parham, W. O. Crow, E. D. Wallace and Zeke Hover returned last night from Spencerville, loaded down with fish.

Mrs. R. B. Brockett, who has been at Alma, Cal., visiting her husband for the past two months, has returned to this city.

BROKEN COLLAR BONE.

Charley Corrigan Fell From a Train and Received Injuries.

Charley Corrigan, the 14-year-old son of Mr. John Corrigan, who lives on north McDonald street, fell from a P. Ft. W. & C. train yesterday afternoon and broke his collar bone. The boy, with several other boys, have been in the habit of jumping on trains, much to the annoyance of the trainmen and the boys' parents. The boy had been warned and reprimanded by his father but it availed nothing, and yesterday he received a severe lesson.

Take the special train at 6:45 for Delphos to-morrow evening. Fare only 30 cents for round trip. Returning train leaves Delphos at 11 o'clock.

Democratic Rally.

The people of Lima and vicinity are cordially invited to join the Allen County Democratic Club on their trip to Delphos on Saturday evening, Oct. 31st. Special train will leave P. Ft. W. & C. depot at 6:30 o'clock. Fare, 30 cents round trip.

All members of the club are requested to attend the regular meeting on Friday evening at the assembly room, as this will be our last meeting until after election. Instructions in voting will be given. Other important business to be transacted. Members of the club only will be admitted. Don't fail to come. D. H. SULLIVAN, President.

Take the special train at 6:45 for Delphos to-morrow evening. Fare only 30 cents for round trip. Returning train leaves Delphos at 11 o'clock.

We are cutting nearly 400 roses per day this warm weather. Come and get some fine ones at 50c per dozen to-day at Swan's. 12-26